

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

*Time allowed : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 80*

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- (i) The question paper has 36 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1-16 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternatives in your answer book.
- (iv) Question from serial number 17 to 29 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Question from serial number 30 to 34 are 4 mark questions. Answer these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 35 is a map question of 2 marks from History and Question number 36 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography.
- (vii) Attach the filled-up maps inside the answer-sheet.

## QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1/1

1. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Act of Union 1707?

- (A) It was an agreement between England and Scotland.
- (B) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.
- (C) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain.'
- (D) It gave England control over Scotland.

1 mark

OR

Which one of the following was not an impact of the Great Depression of 1930's on Vietnam

- (A) Vietnam was occupied by Japan.
- (B) The price of rice and rubber fell.

- (C) There was an increase in unemployment.
- (D) There were rural uprisings. 1 mark

2. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Zollverein formed in 1834?

- (A) It abolished trade barriers.
- (B) It reduced the number of currencies.
- (C) It had most of the German states as members.
- (D) It abolished feudal system. 1 mark

OR

Which one of the following statements is false about HO Chi Minh?

- (A) Ho Chi Minh was the Chairman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
- (B) He founded the Vietnamese Communist Party.
- (C) He took control of South Vietnam after Vietnam split.
- (D) He gave help to the National Liberation Front. 1 mark

3. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non Co-operation Movement?

- (A) Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement.
- (B) Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent in many places.
- (C) Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Council.
- (D) Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations. 1 mark

4. Which one of the following statement is false about Alluri Sitaram Raju?

- (A) He claimed he had special powers.
- (B) He was inspired by the non co-operation movement.
- (C) He believed in the principle of non-violence advocated by Gandhiji.
- (D) He persuaded people to give up drinking. 1 mark

5. Which one of the following is the finest quality of iron ore?

- (A) Haematite
- (B) Limonite

- (C) Magnetite  
(D) Siderite 1 mark
6. Limestone is the basic raw material for which one of the following industries?  
(A) Iron and steel industry  
(B) Fertilizer industry  
(C) Cement industry  
(D) Automobile industry 1 mark
7. Which one of the following countries is giving stiff competition to India with regard to jute industry?  
(A) Brazil  
(B) Bangladesh  
(C) Philippines  
(D) Thailand 1 mark
8. The first class mail includes which one of the following?  
(A) Book packets  
(B) Registered newspapers  
(C) Envelops and cards  
(D) Periodicals and journals 1 mark
9. Backward and Minorities Community Employees Federation (BAMCEF) is an example of which one of the following?  
(A) Public interest group  
(B) A movement for equality  
(C) A sectional interest group  
(D) A political party 1 mark
10. Which one of the following was the main aim of the movement in Nepal in 2006?  
(A) To reduce the power of the king.  
(B) To re-establish democracy in Nepal.

- (C) To promote one party rule.
- (D) To stop military coup. 1 mark
- 11.** Which one of the following political parties seeks to represent and secure power for Dalits, OBC's and Adivasis?
- (A) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (B) Bharatiya Janata Party
- (C) Forward Bloc
- (D) Janata Dal (S) 1 mark
- 12.** Which one of the following is a foundational challenge of democracy?
- (A) Ensuring greater power to local government.
- (B) Keeping military away from controlling government.
- (C) Extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation.
- (D) Empowering women. 1 mark
- 13.** Why do banks keep a small proportion of the deposits as cash with themselves?
- (A) To extent loan to the poor.
- (B) To extend loan facility.
- (C) To pay salary to their staff.
- (D) To pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money. 1 mark
- 14.** The currency notes on behalf of the Central Government are issued by whom?
- (A) State Bank of India
- (B) Reserve Bank of India
- (C) Punjab National Bank
- (D) Central Bank of India 1 mark
- 15.** Globalisation does NOT involve which one of the following?
- (A) Rapid integration between countries.

- (B) More goods and services moving between countries.
- (C) Increased taxes on imports.
- (D) Movement of people between countries for jobs, education etc. 1 mark
- 16.** The district level court deals with the cases involving claims :
- (A) upto Rs. 10 lakhs
- (B) upto Rs. 20 lakhs
- (C) between Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore
- (D) exceeding Rs. 1 crore 1 mark
- 17.** Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815. 3×1 = 3 marks
- OR**
- Explain any three features of the "go east movement" in Vietnam. 3×1 = 3 marks
- 18.** Explain any three facts about the new economic situation created in India by the First World War. 3×1 = 3 marks
- 19.** How is energy an indispensable requirement of our modern life? Explain with three examples. 3×1 = 3 marks
- 20.** How does textile industry occupy a unique position in Indian economy? Explain giving any three points. 3×1 = 3 marks
- 21.** "The sugar mills are shifting towards southern and western states of India." Support the statement giving three reasons. 3×1 = 3 marks
- 22.** Explain three ways under which pressure groups exert influence on politics. 3×1 = 3 marks
- 23.** How do democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain any three points. 3×1 = 3 marks
- 24.** Explain any three characteristics of democracy. 3×1 = 3 marks

25. Explain with examples why some laws that seek to ban something are not very successful in politics. 3 marks
26. Explain the three conditions that determine MNC's setting up production in other countries.  $3 \times 1 = 3$  marks
27. Explain the role of government to make globalisation fair. 3 marks
28. What is standardization of products? Mention any two organizations responsible for the standardization of products in India.  $1+2 = 3$  marks
29. Consumers have the right to be informed about goods and services they purchase. Explain its three advantages.  $3 \times 1 = 3$  marks
30. Explain any four economic hardships that Europe faced in the 1830s.  $4 \times 1 = 4$  marks

**OR**

- Explain the views of Paul Bernard regarding the economy of Vietnam. 4 marks
31. How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India? Explain.  $4 \times 1 = 4$  marks
32. Explain the importance of air transport in India giving four points.  $4 \times 1 = 4$  marks
33. Explain any four suggestions to reform political parties in India.  $4 \times 1 = 4$  marks
34. Describe any four advantages of 'Self Help Groups' for the poor.  $4 \times 1 = 4$  marks
35. Two features - A and B are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following informational and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
- (A) The place where Indian National Congress session of December 1920 was held.
- (B) The place where the cotton mil workers satyagraha was held.  $2 \times 1 = 2$  mark

**OR**

Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the same map.

- (i) Amritsar – The place where Jalianwala Bagh incident took place.
- (ii) Champaran – The place of the indigo planters' movement. 2×1=2 mark

**Note:** The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Question No. 35.

(35.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920.

(35.2) Name the place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha took place. 2×1=2 mark

- 36.** Three features – A, B and C are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

- (A) Coal mine
- (B) Woollen industry
- (B) International airport 3×1=3 mark

**OR**

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Mohali – Software Technology Park
- (ii) Bokaro – Iron and Steel Industry
- (iii) Paradeep – Sea Port 2×1=2 mark

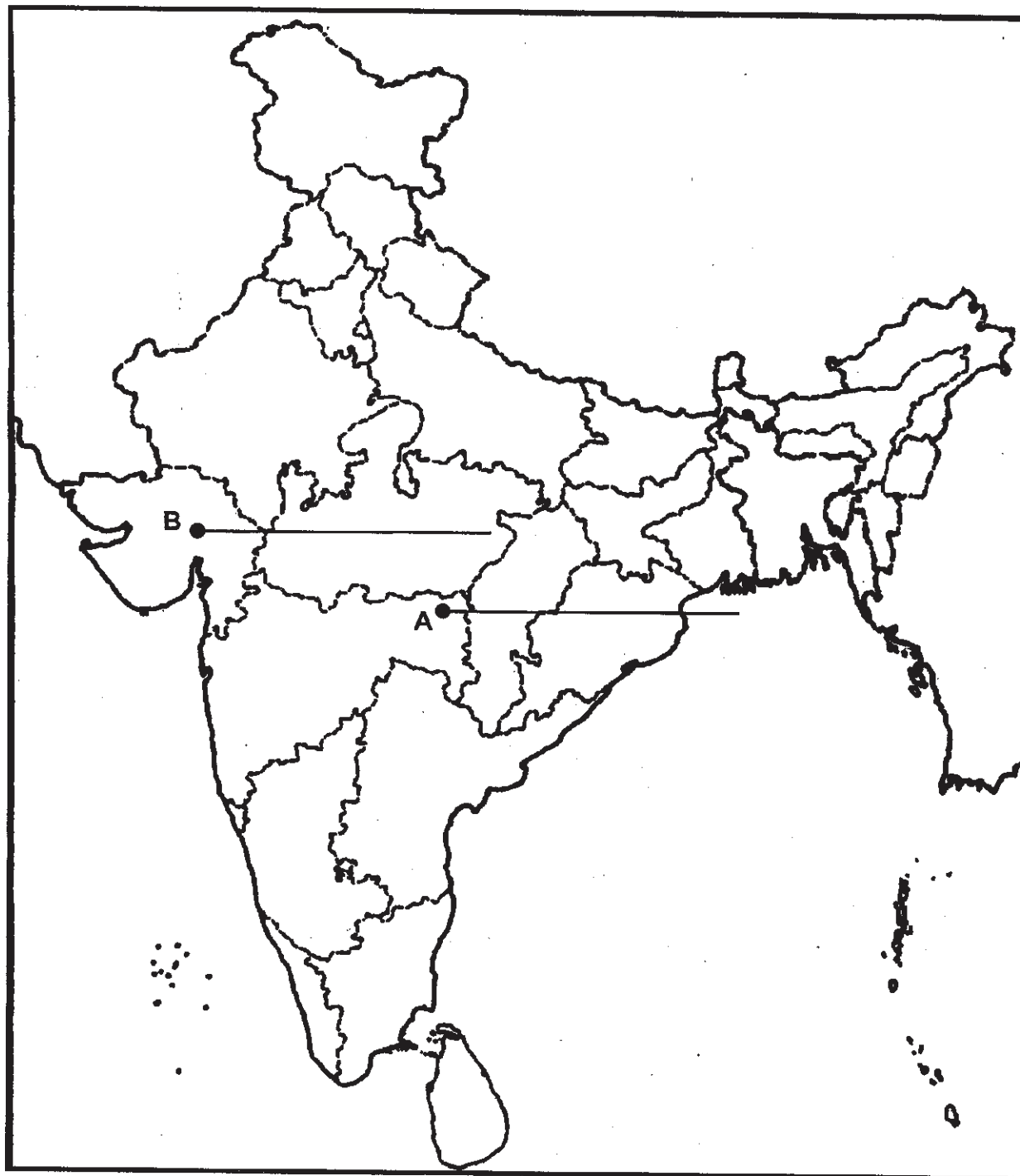
**Note:** The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Question No. 36.

(36.1) Name the southern terminal station of the North South Corridor.

(36.2) In which state is the Rawat Bhata Nuclear power plant located?

(36.3) In which State is the Kandla port located. 3×1=3 mark

Q. No. 35

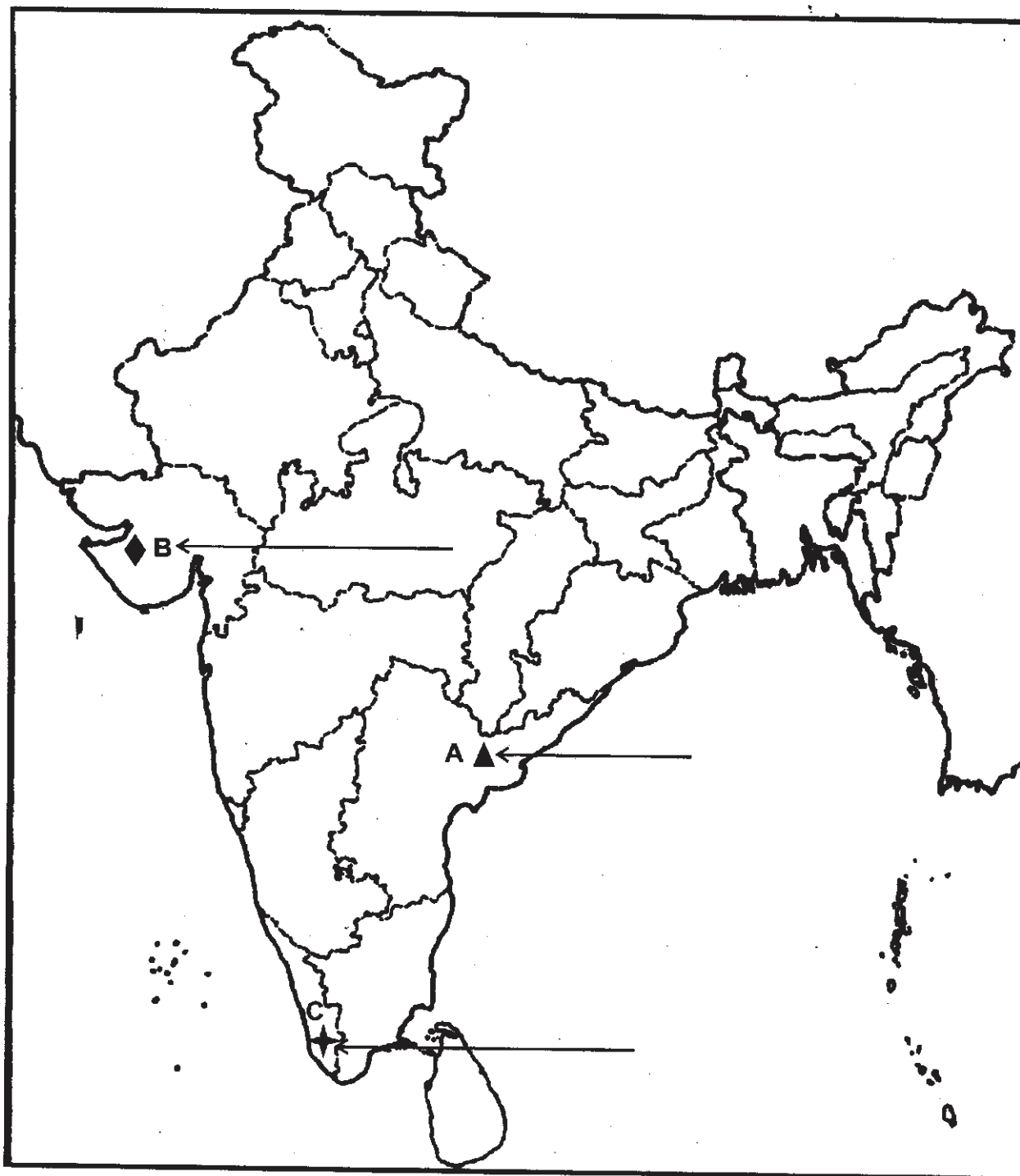


32/1/1

[P.T.O.]



Q. No. 36



32/1/1

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1**

1. Which one of the following is **not** true about the female allegory of France? 1 mark
- (A) She was named Marianne.
  - (B) She took part in the French Revolution.
  - (C) She was a symbol of national unity.
  - (D) Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic.

**OR**

Which one of the following was an impact of the Great Depression of 1930s on Vietnam. 1 mark

- (A) Japan defeated and occupied Vietnam.
  - (B) Price of rice and rubber increased.
  - (C) There was decrease in unemployment.
  - (D) There were uprisings in rural areas.
2. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before unification of Italy? 1 mark
- (A) Kingdom of Two Sicilies
  - (B) Lombardy
  - (C) Venetia
  - (D) Sardinia-Piedmont

**OR**

Which one of the following statements is **not** true about the Trung sisters of Vietnam? 1 mark

- (A) The Trung sisters fought against French domination.
- (B) They fought against Chinese domination.
- (C) Pan Boi Chau wrote a play on the lives of the Trung sisters.
- (D) They chose death over surrender to enemies.

3. Which one of the following statements is **not** related to the Gandhi-Irvin Pact. 1 mark
- (A) Gandhiji agreed not to launch any further mass agitations against the British.
  - (B) Gandhiji agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference.
  - (C) Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.
  - (D) The British agreed to release the political prisoners.
4. Why did Nationalists in India tour villages to gather folk songs and legends?  
Choose the most appropriate reason from the following: 1 mark
- (A) Nationalists wanted to study their own culture.
  - (B) Nationalists wanted to publish it and earn money.
  - (C) Nationalists did it because it gave a true picture of traditional culture.
  - (D) Nationalists wanted to keep folk culture intact.
5. Which one of the following minerals is a fossil fuel? 1 mark
- (A) Barium
  - (B) Coal
  - (C) Zircon
  - (D) Uranium
6. Orissa is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals? 1 mark
- (A) Copper
  - (B) Iron ore
  - (C) Manganese ore
  - (D) Mica
7. Which one of the following has been the major source of foreign exchange for IT industry? 1 mark
- (A) BHEL
  - (B) SAIL
  - (C) BPO
  - (D) OIL

8. Which one of the following major ports has been developed to decongest Kolkata port? 1 mark
- (A) Kandla
  - (B) Haldia
  - (C) Paradip
  - (D) Marmagao
9. National Alliance for Peoples' Movements (NAPM) is 1 mark
- (A) an organisation of organisations
  - (B) an environmental movement
  - (C) a political party
  - (D) a public interest group
10. The struggle in Bolivia in 2000 was 1 mark
- (A) to establish democracy
  - (B) due to increase in price of water
  - (C) to have a re-election
  - (D) due to racial discrimination
11. The political party which believes in Marxism – Leninism is 1 mark
- (A) Nationalalist Congress Party
  - (B) Communist Party of India
  - (C) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
  - (D) Bahujan Samaj Party
12. The Seven Party Alliance (SPA) in Nepal has succeeded in removing monarchy, holding elections and forming a government. This comes under which one of the following challenges? 1 mark
- (A) Foundational challenge
  - (B) Challenge of expansion of democracy
  - (C) Challenge of deepening of democracy
  - (D) All the above

13. Which one of the following is **not** a feature of money? 1 mark
- (A) Medium of exchange
  - (B) Lack of divisibility
  - (C) A store of value
  - (D) A unit of account
14. Professor Muhammad Yunus is the founder of which one of the following banks? 1 mark
- (A) Co-operative Bank
  - (B) Commercial Bank
  - (C) Grameen Bank
  - (D) Land Development Bank
15. Which of the following is **not** a feature of a Multi-National Company? 1 mark
- (A) It owns/controls production in more than one nation.
  - (B) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets.
  - (C) It organises production in complex ways.
  - (D) It employs labour only from its own country.
16. When did the United Nations adopt the guidelines for consumer protection? 1 mark
- (A) 1983
  - (B) 1984
  - (C) 1985
  - (D) 1986
17. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries. 3×1 = 3 marks

**OR**

- Explain any three characteristics of the 'Tonkin Free School' in Vietnam. 3×1 = 3 marks
18. Explain any three effects of the Non Co-operation Movement on the economy of India. 3×1 = 3 marks

19. Make a distinction between hydroelectricity and thermal electricity stating three points of distinction. 3×1 = 3 marks
20. Explain any three problems faced by Iron and Steel Industry in India. 3×1 = 3 marks
21. Describe any three factors that control industrial location. 3×1 = 3 marks
22. Explain how the relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms. 3 marks
23. Explain the role of democratic governments in reducing economic disparities. 3 marks
24. How do democracies accommodate social diversity? Explain. 3 marks
25. Explain 'the challenge of expansion of democracy' by stating three points. 3×1 = 3 marks
26. Explain any three advantages of globalisation. 3×1 = 3 marks
27. What is a trade barrier? Why did the Indian Government put up trade barriers after Independence? Explain. 1+2 = 3 marks
28. Explain any three factors which gave birth to the Consumer Movement of India. 3×1 = 3 marks
29. "A consumer has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of the damage." Support this statement with an example 3 marks
30. Explain any four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere. 4×1 = 4 marks

### OR

- Explain any four ways in which teachers and students organised resistance against the French in Vietnam 4×1 = 4 marks
31. Explain four points about Gandhiji's idea of 'satyagraha'. 4×1 = 4 marks
  32. Mention any two inland waterways of India. Write three characteristics of each. 1+3 = 4 marks
  33. Explain how dynastic succession is a major challenge for political parties in India. 4 marks
  34. Explain any four terms of credit with examples. 4×1 = 4 marks

- 35.** Two features – (1) and (2) are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map : 1 mark

- (1) The place, where the Indian National Congress Session of September 1920 was held.
- (B) The place, where the movement of Indigo Planters took place.

**OR**

Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the same political outline map of **India** : 2×1 = 2 mark

- (i) Amritsar: The place where Jalianwala Bagh incident.
- (ii) Bardoli: The place where no tax campaign was held.

**Note:** The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Question No. 35.

- (35.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session of September 1920 was held.
- (35.2) Name the place where movement of Indigo planters took place. 2×1 = 2 mark

- 36.** Three features – (a), (b) and (c) are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map : 1 mark

- (a) Coal Mine
- (b) Silk Industry
- (c) International Airport

**OR**

Locate and label the following items on the same political outline map of **India** with appropriate symbols : 3×1 = 3 mark

- (i) Kanpur – Cotton Textile Industry
- (ii) Bhadravati – Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Kandla – Sea Port

**Note:** The following questions are for the *Blind Candidates* only, in lieu of Q.  
No. 36.

(36.1) Name the state where Bhadravati Iron and Steel Plant is located.

(36.2) In which state is the Kandla Sea Port located?

(36.3) Name the international airport in Tamil Nadu.

3×1=3 mark

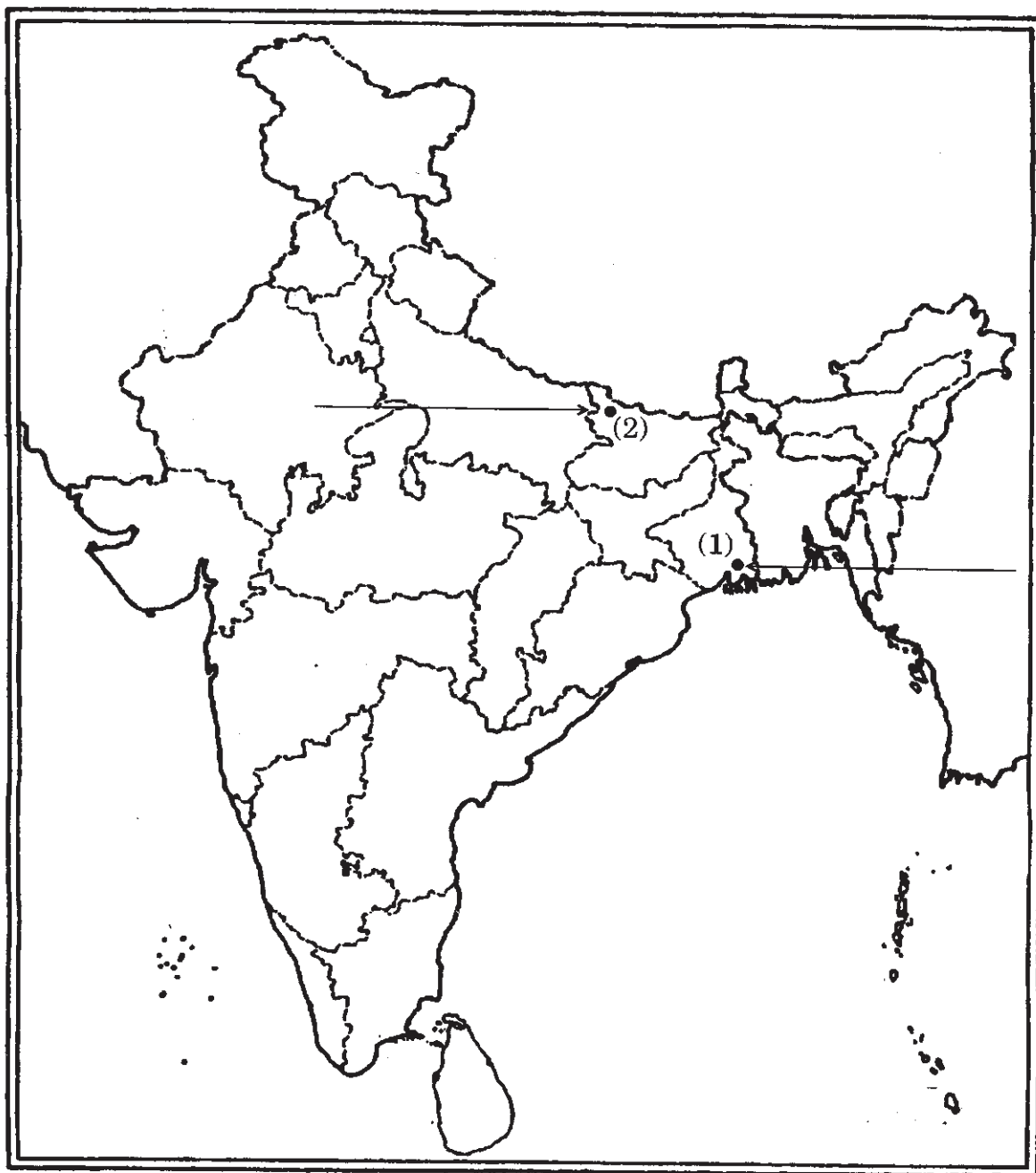


For question no. 35 and 35 (OR)

प्रश्न सं. 35 एवं 35 (अथवा) के लिए

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



For question no. 36 and 36 (OR)

प्रश्न सं. 36 एवं 36 (अथवा) के लिए

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

